Senate. You have a chance to help secure

a majority in the House and it may be

that the House will be so close that one

vote in the House of Representatives will

determine the majority and one vote in

this district may determine the election of

a congressman, and if you believe in the

doctrines for which we stand I want you

to work from now until election day to

send a congressman to Washington who

will carry out these ideas. If we are right

in the position that we have taken you

ought to be interested in turning over the

control of the government to those who

A fine audience greeted Mr. Bryan upon

"Possibly it is not necessary to speak long on the trust question, for people learn

more by appearances than they do by speeches and a speech can only point out

if a mill closed down under the Democratic

administration every Republican paper

and editor pointed to the mill and to its

smokeless chimneys as an evidence that

Democratic policies were destroying the industries of the country. But now, when

a trust buys a plant and closes it down,

At this point some one in the croyd sug-

gested that there were four trusts in that

"The gentleman says you have four in

the other day and I found they had six

The flour mill trust had closed down six flour mills. You will find that the trust will

close more mills than any policy that any other party ever stood for. When a Repub-

lican tells you that those who fight the

trusts are fighting industries, you tell him

that when an industry is independent, that

boring men scatter, its trade is lost, and not only the industry itself, but the com-

munity-all these are interested in keeping

or there and carry on the work somewhere

else. The trust can close down, put up

"GREATEST ON EARTH."

At Kenton there was a stop of an hour.

The crowd was large and received Mr.

Bryan enthusiastically. In presenting him

the presiding officer spoke of Mr. Bryan

as "The greatest man on earth and the

next President of the United States." Mr.

"I am afraid that I cannot prove to you

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

FORMER PRESIDENT IS WITH OTHER

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

He Is Now as Much Opposed to th

Election of Bryan as He Was

in the Last Campaign-

NEBRASKA ORATOR.

Asks Several Pertinent Questions Re

garding Discrepancies in Dem-

ocratic Platforms.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 .- A special to the Trib-

changed his views on the financial ques-

land, in his letter, which is dated Buzzard's

"'I have received your letter, inclosing a

copy of my letter written more than five

years ago to the business men of Chicago.

had not seen it in a long time, but it

seems to me I could not state the case bet-

When Senator James K. Jones's attention

was called to Grover Cleveland's utter-

pect any change. His letter, therefore, does

not seem to have any significance. It

should be remembered in that connection

that he has also expressed his warm con-

demnation of President McKinley's expan-

MEIKLEJOHN TO BRYAN.

Over the Sulu Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.-Hon. George D.

mailed the following letter to W. J. Bryan,

"Dear Sir-In your communication to m

the Republican party adheres to its doc-

tended to new territory acquired by the

treaty making power of our government,

nor by the military commanders of our

the President was not obliged to refuse

agreement which permitted the temporary

continuance of the alleged slavery in the

your attention in my communication was that the President did refuse his approval,

and therefore that portion of the agree-

"I am gratified that you direct atten-

tion to the fact that the present adminis

tration does not require the force of con-

nize the rights of men. Permit me, how-

ever, to call your attention to the con-

cluding words of the amendment to the

Constitution to which you refer: 'Neither

slavery nor involuntary servitude shall

exist within the United States, or at any

"While amendments to the Constitution

are under consideration will you give an

explanation of the discrepancy between

your platform this year and the one on

which Tilden made his canvass? Your

platform declares: 'We, the representatives

of the Democratic party of the United

States, assembled in national convention

on the anniversary of the adoption of the

Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm

our faith in that immortal proclamation of

the inalienable rights of man and our al-

legiance to the Constitution framed in har-

mony therewith by the fathers of the

the Republic the Constitution recognized

slavery and provided that a slave escaping

into a free State did not become free, and

must be returned to his owner. [Art. 4,

Sec. 2, Clause 3.] The Constitution, as framed by the fathers, did not contain the

guarantees for the rights of our colored

citizens, provided by the fourteenth and

"The Tilden platform declared as fol

lows: 'For the Democracy of the whole

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

As framed by the fathers of

place subject to its jurisdiction

stitutional provision to prompt it to recog-

ment is not existing.

Sulu islands. The point to which I called

his approval to that portion of the Sulu

You then declare that therefore

which the latter received to-day:

sion policies."

ter at this time if I should try. I have

Bryan said:

prices and throw on the laboring man the

burden of maintaining extertionate prices."

it going. But when you put all the indus-

it cannot close down without loss. Its la

town and Mr. Bryan said, in reply:

his arrival at Findlay at 8:30 and he made a five-minute speech at that place. He said,

believe as we do."

CONTINUOUS OVATION FROM INDIAN-APOLIS TO EVANSVILLE.

At Every Stopping Place Great Crowds Greeted Governor Roosevelt with Enthusiastic Cheers.

NEVER BEFORE WAS WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIANA SO STIRRED.

Demonstrations in Honor of the Vice Presidential Candidate That Foreshadow His Election.

REPUBLICANS WELL PLEASED

GREAT TURNOUT OF COAL MINERS IN THE TOWN OF LINTON.

Features of the Meetings at Plainfield, Greencastle, Brazil, Terre Haute, Vincennes and Princeton.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECHES

TRIBUTE TO FRIENDS AND THEIR WELL-KNOWN SENTIMENTS.

Talks to Traveling Salesmen, Railway Employes, Coal Diggers, Rough Riders and Students.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12 .- Governor Roosevelt began the work of his last day in Indiana at Plainfield early this morning. In that peaceful little Quaker city the vice presidential candidate spoke to a big crowd of people just after the arrival of the train, shortly after 9 o'clock a. m. On the train when it left Indianapolis this morning were Governor Roosevelt, Colonel Guild of Boston. Admiral Brown, National Committeeman New, in charge of train; State Chairman Hernly, Eugene Bundy, Harry C. Starr, J. B. Kealing and Harry W. Bennett, of the state committee; Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee; Charles L. Jewett, of New Albany; Capt. W. E. English, Col. W. T. Durbin, C. A. Bookwalter and Grant Mitchener, secre-

tary of the Lincoln League of the State. When Captain English and Governor Roosevelt met this morning Mr. English presented the Governor with a pretty little keepsake, a button bearing on its face the insignia of the Society of Santiago. Governor Roosevelt had remarked the first day of the Indiana trip that he had forgotten to wear his button, and Captain English, having two, divided with the Governor.

Governor Roosevelt this morning expressed himself as delighted with the reception in Indiana yesterday afternoon and last night. He looks upon the splendid turnout last night as a most remarkable demonstration and one that indicates that Indiana is all right for the Republicans.

At Plainfield a crowd of Rough Riders greeted Governor Roosevelt as he appeared at the door of his car. The men were in uniform and just before the train started the Governor addressed some special remarks to them. The stand from which he spoke at Plainfield had been erected at the railway station, only a few steps from the train. Governor Roosevelt was introduced by Dr. Cooper, of Plainfield, who was in the hospital service during the Spanish-American war. In the course of his remarks at Plainfield Governor Roosevelt said: "I understand that this community is

ed largely of members of the Society of Friends, who stand for social and industrial virtue in a way that entitles from agitators like Mr. Bryan, who would them to the respect of all people. That destroy alike the security of property, the they practice are at the foundation of good overnment, cannot be denied, and without we would never have been able to make the Republic what it is and must be. I am glad to address the members of the society that stood by President McKinley and gave their influence toward international arbitration at the peace conference at The Hague. It is not possible, as yet, for we have not advanced far enough to be able to settle all our difficulties peaceably by arbitration, but in every case we should avoid appeal to arms where possible, for we, as a party, are pledged to peaceful settlement until war becomes a last resort. We believe in being slow to enter into war, but, having entered upon it, we believe in seeing it through. We believe we have a right to appeal to all lovers of peace to stand with us in the Philippines. If you turn the islands over to the Tagal bandits and kinfolks, you turn them over to bloody chaos and anarchy.

Governor Roosevelt went on to say that if the administration was supported by the people these islands shall have such liberty as never before has been dreamed of. "They shall have peace, they shall have liberty and shall have it under the American flag," he declared. The Governor's remarks were well received and his speech

XXX The next stop was at Greencastle, which was reached about 10:20 o'clock. The reeption committee from Greencastle induded Silas A. Hays, B. F. Corwin, Major Dunbar, Mayor Birch, Henry C. Lewis and Harry M. Smith. There was a crowd of 5.000 or 6,000 people waiting for the train at Greencastle. People were there from all parts of Putnam, Owen and Parke counties. crowd was one of the largest Greencastle has ever held, and that it was almost three times as large as the crowd which greeted Bryan last week.

from the out townships. Many of the wagons were occupied by pretty girls. Among the townships represented were Warren. Monroe, Jefferson and Russell. From Owen county came the Quincy Glee Club of thirty people, under the leadership of D. B. Gray, Governor Roosevelt was introduced by County Chairman Dunbar. The Governor

"Judging from the cheering I hear, evidently they play football in this neighborhood and I want to assure you that, from about 16 to 0. [Cheers.] I am glad to see such utterances as those from life-long

Democrats such as General Bragg, the lifeong Democrat of Wisconsin, and General Buckner, the well-known Democrat of Kentucky, who announce they decline to follow the party when it goes after strange gods, when its loses the spirit of orderly liberty, when it loses every particle of that good sense which is the prerequisite of eco-nomic prosperity at home, and when it loses, finally, its sense of devotion to the honor and interest of the flag. I have been going through this State with former Democrats like Colonel Jewett and Captain English, who are on the train with me, because they felt that every principle of national interest and national honor demands the defeat of the Bryanized Democrats this fall. This is not a party contest, but a

crusade of decency and Americanism." Captain English and Colonel Durbin both spoke briefly when Colonel Roosevelt concluded. Captain English appealed to the BRYAN'S MEETINGS OUTDONE Democrats in the audience to break away SLIDING from their political associations and come to the support of the administration as he

> At Greencastle a committee from Brazil boarded the train to meet Governor Roosavelt. Its members were H. M. Johnson, Major Collins, Joseph Jones, Dr. Rolland William Torrance, Charles Griffin, Orville Hunt, Thomas Hayes, Alexander Brown R. H. Moish, Dr. Gifford and Silas Louderbacher. There was an immense crowd in Brazil to see the Governor-perhaps 8,606 people-who were very enthusiastic, and cheered the procession of carriages all along the line of march to the speaker's stand. Although a strong Democratic city Brazil did the honors very handsomely. The miners were out by the hundreds, and Governor Roosevelt in his remarks paid especial attention to them. He told the famous red calf story, which created much merriment. The presiding officer at Brazil was J. W. Wilson, who left the Democratic | Statement by the Press Committee on party four years ago. A feature of the Brazil demonstration most pleasing to Governor Roosevelt was the large organization of veterans that formed in double rank while his carriage passed between

will vote for McKinley.' After Governor Roosevelt had concluded his remarks the crowd called for Senator Fairbanks, who sat on the stand, but the Senator thought there was not time for a speech. As Governor Roosevelt's carriage returned to the train he was again enthusiastically cheered.

Governor Roosevelt's ovation at Terre Haute, to-day, was a most remarkable one. Thousands of people thronged the streets of the city and cheered the Governor. Terre Haute Republicans never do things by (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

VOTERS WARNED THAT IT IS A VERY DANGEROUS MIXTURE.

The Senator Has No Respect for Those Who Are Wailing Over Aguinaldo and Tyrannizing Negroes.

FILIPINO'S STORY

STATEMENT FROM CONSUL WILDMAN AT HONG-KONG.

Allegation in Alejandrino's Letter to Pettigrew Not True-Denial from Admiral Dewey.

CONCORD. Mass., Oct. 12.-Senator George F. Hoar delivered an address at the Republican rally held here to-night. He analyzed briefly the Democratic platform, held Mr. Bryan responsible for the adoption of the war treaty and said the Democratic leader was not sincere in his attitude towards imperialism. Continuing, Mr. Hoar said: "The American people are becoming alarmed by great aggregations of wealth which we call trusts. If the trust be as bad as Mr. Bryan represents it, it is not, in my judgment as great a danger as Bryanism.

"The solution of trusts," Mr. Hoar said. "was the laws of trade which will overthrow them sooner of later. There is but one danger," he said, "and that comes protection of courts and the sanctity of the laws. That danger will pass by and

"But they tell you that a great mistake has been made in the matter of the Philippine islands. I think so, too. My opinion is well known. The policy which seemed to me best for the country seemed to m best for the Republican party also. If that course had been pursued we should. in my opinion, have had the presidential election almost without a struggle. Our question now is for the future. Mr. Bryan in his spech of acceptance makes no suggestion of recalling our troops by executive power or of letting the Philippines alone, or of making them any promise by have been fighting our brothers, sons executive authority. He says he will call Congress together to do things set forth in the Democratic platform. Now, he knows perfectly well that the Congress he will call together will do nothing beyond what the President has declared his purpose to have done.

> "There are undoubtedly many persons in the Republican party who have been carried away by the dream of empire. They mean, I have no doubt, to hold on to the Philippine islands for ever. But they do not constitute the strength of the party. I have an abiding confidence that these pledges are to be kept. I believe Aguinaldo and Mabini entitled to self-government. I believe also that Booker Washington and Robert Small are entitled to self-government. I have little respect for the declaration of love of liberty of the men who stand with one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington, of Alabama, and the other on the forehead of Robert Small, of South Carolina, and wave the American flag over Aguinaldo and Mabini. You are not helping the cause of anti-imperialism by going into partnership with Bryanism. You cannot mix tyranny, dishonor, broken faith, anarchy, license, in one cup and have constitutional liberty the rest of the mix-If the firm of Bryan, Croker, Alt-Boutwell, Tillman and Schurz de business at the old Democratic stand, they will transact the old Democratic busi-

ANOTHER FAIRY TALE.

Alejandrino's Statement to Pettigrew

Department concerning a recent dispatch what I have seen in Indiana, on the 5th of to the Department of State, under date of Aug. 27, 1900, in which Mr. Rounseveld-(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

OPERATORS' PROPOSITION MAY BE REJECTED BY MINERS.

of Strikers' Delegates Wants More Than a Ten Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

SCALE CONDEMNED

AND ITS ABOLITION PROBABLY WILL BE REQUESTED TO-DAY.

No Action Taken Yesterday, but the Sentiment of Miners Made Known in Debate.

SPEECHES BY MR. MITCHELL

WHICH INDICATE THE LINES THAT MAY BE FOLLOWED.

the Work of the Executive Session-The Situation.

them. They carried a banner which bore the words: "We voted for Lincoln-We dred and fifty-seven miners who held in (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.) their hands the power to end or continue the anthracite coal miners' strike which has been in progress for more than three weeks met in convention here to-day, for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent. advance in wages offered by the operators, and adjourned until to-morrow without taking any action on their employers' proposition. Both of to-day's sessions were devoted to organization of the convention and spechmaking by the delegates. It was not expected that anything would be done to-day outside of a general exchange of views. The convention, after it was permanently organized, went into session, but it was learned from authoritative sources that nothing of a definite nature was suggested which would lead to a solution of what is, to the miners, a knotty problem.

From the trend of the remarks of the delegates it was gathered that the 10 per cent. proposition, as it now stands, has very little chance of being accepted. The delegates seemed, it was learned, to be almost unanimous that the operators would first make concessions in the other grievances before the increase is accepted by the mine workers. Stress was laid on the necessity of abolishing the sliding scale and substituting therefor a tonnage basis on which to fix the rate of wages. The proposition of having the operators guaran-DENIED | tee a fixed time for paying the advance was also thoroughly discussed, while not a few delegates said they would be satisfied with nothing but a more liberal increase in

is now occupying the attention of the labor leaders. In case the convention comes to a definite understanding on some proposition the question has been asked how the operators will be advised, in view of the fact that the latter have repeatedly said they would not recognize the union. other labor leaders will venture an opinion. That the present convention will not come ion to-night. It is the opinion of several

constituted a little unweildy. There was a movement on foot to-day having for its object the submission of the various propositions as they are suggested by the delegates to a committee appointed by the convention for consideration, this committee to report to either this or a second convention. This movement, however, does not gain much of a start. Some of the delegates think the whole subject should be left in the hands of the national officers as hinted by President Mitchell in a brief speech just before the convention went into secret session.

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mitchell is very popular among the miners, as was shown by the enthusiasm displayed when he delivered his opening address this morning. Mr. Mitchell said in

"When this strike was put into effect we declared that it would not end unless a mafority of the delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination. We repeatedly announced that they would not undertake to decide the future happiness or misery, the weal or woe, of the 500 .-000 persons dependent on the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood. We believe that the men who mine coal; that the men who work in the collieries, the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end. Learning that the operators had posted notices at their mines, offering an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages formerly paid, we deemed it our duty to call a convention and permit miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection

"Considering the proposition of the operators I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate. to consider the question in all its phases, to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike be continued. You must not reach conclusions hastily; you must not overestimate your strength, and, on the other hand, you should take every precauriciousness of your employers, who, I regret to say, have shown no disposition to treat you fairly in the past, and who have never shown any regard for the welfare of

those who produce their wealth. "For the first time in many years the operators have recognized your demands for better conditions of employment, and have offered an advance of 10 per cent. in your wages. I am well aware that this advance is not satisfactory to you. You have felt, and with much justice, that a definite period of time should be named during which this advance should remain in force. Your experience where wages are based on a sliding scale has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe the sliding scale method of determining wages should be abolished, you also believe that the laws of Pennsylvania should be obeyed by the coal companies and wages paid twice each | The following was adopted: month, you reserving the right of spending your earnings wherever you choose.

"Whether it is believed best at this time to insist on a compliance with all your demands is a question which you who are most interested are called upon to decide. Personally, I have hoped we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint interstate conference and, like prudent, sensible business men, agree upon a scale of wages, which remains in force for one year, thus removing the causes of | Fame. strikes and lockouts, and even yet I believe that in future the anthratite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their em-"Labor organizations, like labor-saving l

machinery, are here to stay. Capital may, for a time, refuse to deal with them, may, because of its great power, retard the growth of organizations for a time, but, like truth crushed to earth, 'will rise again,' and give battle in defense of the poor and

"Now, gentlemen, permit me to admonish you to consider seriously the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centered on the city of Scranton to-day, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to accept one cent less for your labor than it is possible for you to secure. I do not wish the great organization which has been built up among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistake of mine or yours. If you legislate wisely and judi-ciously I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places when you have passed away. I can see a future where the little boys will be in attendance at school in-stead of wasting their young lives away in the breakers, helping to earn a livelihood for their parents. I can see a future where pleasant homes and happy, smiling faces of the wives and mothers will be in vivid contrast with the conditions of to-day." MESSAGE FROM GOMPERS.

Permanent organization of the convention was effected by the election of President Mitchell as chairman and John T. Dempsey as secretary. Chairman Mitchell's first act was to read a telegram from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as follows: 'The cause of the miners is the cause of humanity. Whatever the decision reached regarding the operators' offer, the future must be brighter, better and more just; miners, their wives and children and humanity will be the gainer. Kindly convey to the assembled delegates the sincere sympathy and co-operation of every union member and officer of the American Federation of Labor. We all pray and work for your success."

President Mitchell then again addresed the miners. He said: "This probably is one of the most remarkable conventions that it has ever been my good fortune to attend. You are called here to pass

FOR THE HALL OF FAME.

Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Grant, Marshall and Jefferson.

LOWEST VOTE FOR ASA GRAY

HALL TO BE ERECTED FOR FAMOUS MEN BORN ABROAD.

Statement from the Senate of New York University - Thirty-One Out of 252 Names Selected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- The election in the Hall of Fame contest was concluded today when the senale of New York University assembled and passed on the list of eli-The mode of procedure is a matter which gibles submitted to that body by the committee which, for the last three days, has been counting the votes. The total number | tory." of names submitted to the one hundred judges was 252. Though the standard of not believe the statement, whereupon Mr. eligibility had been placed as low as fifty- Bryan continued: "Well, I can show you a one votes, only thirty of the nominees had | bulletin issued by your own administration reached that standard. It was the names as recently as the 29th of August, in which President Mitchell will not discuss that of such nominees that were submitted to it is stated that 83 per cent. of the colored phase of the question, and none of the the senate, and that body, in which is population cannot read and write. And vested the power of absolute and peremptory vote on this occasion, confined to a definite conclusion is the general opin- itself to simple confirmation of the committee's findings. According to this decision leaders that the convention as at present | the following famous men were accorded a place in the tablets of the Hall of Fame: George Washington (the full vote)......97

Abraham Lincoln96 Senjamin Franklin94 | you complain of North Carolina?" Ilvsses Simpson Grant......92 Thomas Jefferson90 Henry Ward Beecher......66 Eli Whitney Joseph Storey64 Elias Howe William Morris Hunt......52

Gilbert Stuart About two-thirds of the senate body, which is composed of the deans and senior professors of each faculty, were present. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, president of the body, occupied the chair. As pressure had been brought to bear on the senate to admit American citizens of foreign birth to places in the hall of fame, a measure having bearing on that question was discussed and the following memorial was addressed by the senate to the university corporations:

"The New York university senate for a number of reasons cordially approves the strict limitation of the hall of fame to native-born Americans. At the same time we would welcome a similar memorial to foreign-born Americans as follows "A new edifice to be joined to the north porch Democratic ticket." of the present hall, with harmonious architecture to contain a fifth of the space tion to protect yourselves against the ava- of the present hall; that is not over thirty panels, ten to be devoted, the first year to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been deceased for at least ten years, and an additional panel to was offering remedies for all the evils of be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. We believe that less than one-fifth of the cost of the edifice now being built would provide this new hall, and that neither in conspicuity or in the landscape which it would command would it in any way fall | row at 8:10 o'clock. behind the present one."

As reasons for the step taken Chancellor MacCracken mentioned that letters have been received from the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, and from members of the faculty of Harvard, as well as from R. W. Gilder. recommending that such a hall be erected. "The chairman of this senate, the secre-

tary and the superintendent of publications pro tem, report that they have canvassed tioned above have each received the approval of fifty-one votes, being a majority of the whole board.' They recommend the adoption of the

following action: First-The thirty names that have received each the approval of fifty-one judges or more shall be inscribed in the Hall of Second-The cordial thanks of the senate

of New York University are returned to each of the judges for this service rendered to the public. While it has demanded no ttle thought and acceptance of responsi-(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

CLOSES FIRST DAY IN THE BUCKEYE STATE AT PORTSMOUTH,

Where Republicans Also Had a Dem onstration with Spooner and Bynum as Speakers.

ENTHUSIASM ON TAP

NONE OF BRYAN'S MEETINGS VERY LARGELY ATTENDED.

The Nebraskan Nettled Because Or of His Auditors Asked About North Carolina.

WANTS FREE SILVER CONGRESS | no Republican says a word about it."

SAYS HE PREFERS TO DO MORE THAN DISPENSE PATRONAGE.

Interruptions by a Bugler-His Special Car Jolted Against an Engine and a Boy Hurt.

concluded the first day of his Ohio, campaign in this city to-night. He was met at the depot by a torchlight procession, consisting of men both on foot and on horseback, and escorted to a square in the center of the city, where he spoke from a platform in the open air. The meeting NAMES OF MEN FINALLY SELECTED | was by far the largest of the day, and it was thoroughly enthusiastic. The Republicans also had a torchlight procession in the city to-night with speeches in a public hall by Senator Spooner and Hon. W. D. Highest Votes Cast for Washington, Bynum. As a consequence, the city was full of red fire and of political enthusiasm. The lines of march of the two parties were so arranged as not to conflict, and there was no physical clash. A majority of the meetings during the day were not so largely attended, nor so demonstrative as those of the Indiana and Illinois tour of last week. Rain threatened during the greater part of the day, and this circumstance doubtless had a dampening influence on the ardor of the crowds as well as upon their attendance.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Greenfield to-day he was interrupted by an elderly man in the crowd who asked a question about race discrimination in North Carolina and then partially disappeared behind other people standing near him. The inquiry seemed to stir Mr. Bryan considerably and he replied with some warmth. saying: "Don't hide. I want you to stand where I can see you when I answer your question. Now let me tell you that an educational qualification has been imposed upon Porto Rico by the Republican administration which disqualifies 83 per cent. of the colored men of voting in that terri-

The old gentleman retorted that he did this educational requirement deprives that of franchise. Do you know what per- | ter written by Mr. John S. Green, of this centage is affected by the North Carolina | city, inquiring if the former President had law? I can tell you that it is a good deal smaller per cent. than that affected by the | tion as expressed in his letter to Chicago Porto Rican restriction. Don't you think business men on April 13, 1895. Mr. Cleveyou had better reprove your own adminis-

BRYAN DON'T LIKE BUGLE CALLS. Mr. Bryan began his speech at Portsmouth at 8 o'clock, and he had no sooner commenced than a bugle call was sounded looked for a time as if there were to be un-haps that is simply a touch of militarism.' This turned the laugh of the crowd on the bugler, and he was heard no more for the time, though he sounded his horn at tervals during the entire evening.

"The responsibility of citizenship is great one at a time like this." Mr. Bryan began. "If the citizen could simply withdraw and shirk the responsibility he might often be tempted to do so, but where is responsibility for the use of that opportunity you have a chance to vote you must make your votes count this fall for what you want in the way of public policies. The Republican party has given you a sample of what it will do. It has annonuced in its platform that it is perfectly satisfied with what it has done, and that it wants your say that you are satisfied, too. But there trine that the Constitution cannot be exis no law to compel you to say so unless you really believe it, and if you really believe that the Republican party is administering the government according to right principles and leading us in wise paths. then the Republican party is entitled to your approval; but if you do not so be lieve you should give your support to the

Mr. Bryan then entered upon an elaborate effort to show that the Republican people at large, while the Dmocratic party the present time. Mr. Bryan spoke for about an hour at Portsmouth, and at the close of the meeting left for Chillicothe. where he will make his first speech to-mor-While Mr. Bryan's private car, the

"Rambler," was being switched here tonight it was pushed violently against an engine standing on the track and pretty badly shaken up. Mr. Bryan and most of the other occupants of the car were at the meeting in the city, and none of the persons left were hurt except a messenger boy, who received a slight cut on the forehead by being thrown against a door. Sevthe reports of 100 judges of the Hall of eral typewriters belonging to newspaper Fame, and found that thirty names menmany of the dishes and lamps belonging to the car were smashed into small bits. The accident was due to the carelessness of the engineer on the switch engine.

WANTS A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE. day, after leaving Toledo this morning. was Bowling Green. Mr. Bryan, in his speech, dwelt on the importance of electing the whole Democratic ticket, saying:

States, with its amendments, universall accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and "If I am elected President I don't want do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of representative self-govto be in the White House merely to dis tribute patronage. If I am there I want

have a chance to sign my name to bills, and I cannot sign a bill as President until it comes to me, and a bill cannot reach the President until it passes the House and the

COL. ROOSEVELT ENDS HIS CANVASS OF THE STATE AT EVANSVILLE.

Magnificent Demonstration in His Honor at the Progressive Metropolls of Southwestern Indiana

THOUSANDS IN THE STREETS

AND TWO LARGE HALLS FILLED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE.

the lesson of experience. It used to be that | Col. Roosevelt Pleased with His Reception in Indiana, and Confi-

dent the State Is Republicane

NIGHT

this town. I went to West Superior, Wis., QUESTIONS PUT TO MR. BRYAN AND

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Popocracy's Candidate Shown to Be Making Erroncous Statements

in Regard to the Army-

PORTSMOUTH, O., Oct. 12.-Mr. Bryan tries of one line under one management, the management can close a factory here REPLIES

WHICH MR. BRYAN FIRED AT AN AU-

DIENCE IN MICHIGAN. All Quoted by Governor Roosevelt

and Attention Called to Their Insincerity in His Answers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.-The Indiana tour of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, which was begun in the extreme north end of the State, three days ago, ended to-night on the banks of the Ohio, amid a blare of brass bands, marching Republican clubs and the cheers of thousands. From Lake Michigan to the Ohio river the trip has been a triumphant one, each city visited seeming to try to outdo the other in enthusiasm and hospitality. If there has been any doubt in the minds of Indiana Republicans as to the result in this State, it has

been dissipated in the last three days. "This trip of Governor Roosevelt has made ten thousand votes for Indiana," said Perry S. Heath this evening.

ANOTHER LETTER TO BRYAN "No man ever had so great an ovation in Indiana," was the comment of State Chairman Hernly.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN REPLIES TO THE The Republican managers who made the tour with Colonel Roosevelt agree that his visit to Indiana is bound to have a material effect on the politics of the State. Governor Roosevelt himself is delighted. To-night he sat with National Committeeman New. District Chairman Cunningham and others on the balcony of the St. George Hotel and reviewed the monster procession of Republican clubs. Governor Roosevelt's view of the situation in Indiana may be given in the comment he made to-day, after adune from Louisville, Ky., says: "Ex-Presidressing a big crowd. "I don't need to ask percentage of the people there of the right | dent Grover Cleveland has replied to a let- | these people how they are going to vote; I see it in their faces," he said.

Evansville streets were crowded with cheering thousands to-night, and the two meetings held after the street demonstration were big affairs. Governor Roosevelt spoke at both, first in Evans Hall and later in the Grand Opera House. Both places were packed with crowds that gave the Governor a hearty welcome.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

not changed my opinion as then expressed Reply to Questions Asked by W. J. Bryan in Recent Addresses.

The principal speech in Evansville was ances he said: "Everybody had known for | made in Evans Hall. District Chairman five years what Mr. Cleveland's views were | Cunningham presided and Louis Rasch inon the money question, and we did not ex- | troduced Governor Roosevelt, who said in

> "Yesterday, at Nashville, Mich., Mr. Bryan propounded certain questions to the Republican party, as follows: "First Question-'If a trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?' "Answer-The Republican

nounced the evils of trusts and pointed out the way those evils could be controlled and minimized. Any sensible man knows that Another Chapter of the Controversy there may be evils which need correction and yet that this may not mean general and senseless destruction of all corporations and the conditions of our modern industrial development Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, has "Second Question-'If the trusts are a bad thing, why did the Republican administra-

tion allow more trusts to be organized than

during all previous history of the counof the 10th inst., you refer to the fact that | try? Answer-The Republican administration did not allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of country. Incidentally, the Standard Oil, the American Sugar Refining Company and all the more prominent trusts came into existence long before the present administration. Moreover, Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that the national government cannot prevent the organization of these trusts.

and that it was the action of his own parts

associates in Congress on June 1 last which

prevented the passage by Congress of the

constitutional amendment which wor

have given the national government the power sought for. 'Third Question-'If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good and a bad one? "Fourth Question-'Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands? "Fifth Question-'Do you know any man good enough to stand at the head of

monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?" "Answer-Mr. Bryan's terminology to here so loose that it is difficult to know what he means. If he uses 'trust' in the sense of large corporations, any intelligent man must know that there are good corporations and bad corporations, and the difference between them can be told as readily as the difference between two wealthy private individuals. As for monopolies in private hands, patents are such monopolies, and if Mr. Bryan means that all monopolies are bad, he means that patent laws should be abolished outright. Does he really mean this? If not, his words mean nothing. The undoubted evils connected with some partial industrial me olies will never be affected in the least by an opposition until, in dealing with them. their opponents learn and practice both

precision of thought and precision of state-THE ARMY. "Sixth Question-'Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made

country we do hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our "Answer-Here again Mr. Bryan's lanlevotion to the Constitution of the United guage is loose. If he is speaking of the present army of 65,000 regulars and \$5,000 volunteers, then every man who possesses an ounce of common sense or an ounce of patriotism must know not only that there is very good reason for having had it, but no possible excuse for refusing to have it.